

Hungary.

These are the
THE

documents

Queen of Hungary's

REPLY

TO THE

MANIFESTO,

WHICH

Count *DOHNA*, Minister from
the King of *Prussia*, read at the
Court of *Vienna*.

To which is Added,

Several ORIGINAL PAPERS.

By Order of his Excellency Baron WASNER.



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THE
OFFICE OF
REPLY



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General Catalogue
of the
British Museum
Vol. I. Part I.
The
History of the
Museum
from
the
Foundation
to the
Present
Time
By
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O. Anderson
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T O T H E
R E A D E R.



HIS present Writing was drawn up with an Intent to send it to the Queen's Secretary of the Embassy at *Berlin*, Mr. *Weingarten*; in order, if possible, by means of the Explanations and undisputable Grounds and Reasons contained therein, to prevent the coming to any Rupture. But the contrary seems to have been resolved upon by the other Side, and that they were determin'd not to desist from the Resolution, which they had already taken, to commence new Hostilities. For as on the one Side, Count *Dohna* could not be perswaded to deliver in Writing the threatening Declaration which he had read; so on the other Side, great Haste has been made at *Berlin*, to commu-

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nicate the Contents thereof in the manner of a Manifesto to the Publick, before this Writing could possibly be deliver'd to the said Secretary.

The said Manifesto being thus published, there is no Doubt but the *Breslau*-Treaty, concluded by the Mediation and Guaranty of *Great Britain*, will be broke through, if it is not already, in the same manner as the Convention made at *Little Schnellendorff*. And since the said Convention is not come, like unto the other Treaty, into every Body's Hands, it is thought proper to give the Publick a Copy thereof.

But tho' the End which was propos'd to be obtain'd by drawing up this Reply to the aforesaid threatening Declaration, or rather Denunciation of War, is not now attainable, we would not yet depart from our former manner of Writing, much less use the Expressions which our high Adversary has set us an Example of, and are amongst crown'd Heads always indecent, as serving only to discover the wrong way of thinking of those who make use of them. We have therefore thought it unnecessary to give any other Reply to the *Prussian* Manifesto of War, than this present Writing. The Rejoicings of the Queen's unjust Enemies upon this (in a few Years) third Breach of the Peace by *Prussia*, is easily to be imagined. But as it is not enough to be

be wondered at, that notwithstanding the Queen's demonstrated Love of Peace, and wish'd for Reconciliation, her high Adversary has been pleased to charge himself with such a heavy Defence to God, his Country, and to Posterity : So we on our Part, who make not a Jest of what has hitherto in all human Societies been kept holy, have firm Confidence in the Just God, that in the End will be verify'd that Saying, *Non est consilium contra Dominum.*

The Convention of Little Schnellendorff.

I The underwritten Earl of *Hyndford*, Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the King of *Great Britain*, having been witness to what his Majesty the King of *Prussia* has had the Goodness to declare with his own Mouth and upon his royal Word, to Marshal Count *Neuperg*, in the Presence of Major General *Lentulus*, and to what the said Count *Neuperg* has declared in the Name of her Majesty the Queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia* ; attest by these Presents upon the publick Faith, and the Duty of my Ministry, that on the one and other Part it is agreed:

Primo, That the King of *Prussia* shall be at Liberty to take the Town of *Neifs* in manner of a Siege.

II. That the Commander of the Town of *Neifs* shall have Orders to hold out a Siege of fourteen Days, and then to deliver up the said Place to his *Prussian* Majesty's Troops.

III. That the Garrison of *Neifs*, with all that belongeth unto them, shall march out with all military Honours, and shall have necessary Carriages furnished to them unto the Frontiers of *Moravia*. That none of the Garrison shall be perswaded or forced to enter the Service of the King of *Prussia*; and it shall be permitted to such civil Persons, as have a Mind to retire from thence, to follow the said Garrison in all Security.

IV. The brass Ordnance which shall be found in the Town of *Neifs*, and upon the Ramparts, shall remain to the Queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, and shall be faithfully deliver'd up unto her at the next Treaty of Peace.

V. That after the taking of the Town of *Neifs*, the King of *Prussia* shall not any more act offensively, neither against the Queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, nor against the King of *England*, as Elector of *Hanover*, nor against any one of the Queen's present Allies, until a general Peace.

VI. That the King of *Prussia* shall never demand any more from her *Hungarian* Majesty, than the *Lower Silesia*, with the Town of *Neifs*.

VII.

VII. That it shall be endeavour'd to make a definitive Treaty towards the End of the Month of *December* ensuing.

VIII. The Marshal Count *Neuperg* has declared in the Name of her Majesty the Queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, that her *Hungarian* Majesty shall cede without any Difficulty unto his *Prussian* Majesty, by the Treaty which is to be made towards the End of the Month of *December* next, all the *Lower Silesia* to the River *Neifs*, the Town of *Neifs* included, and on the other Side of the *Oder* unto the ordinary Limits of the Dukedom of *Oppelom*, with all the Sovereignty and Dependence whatsoever.

IX. That on the Sixteenth of this present Month, the said Marshal Count *Neuperg* shall retire with all his Army towards *Moravia*, and from thence where he will.

X. That the Castle of *Otmachau* shall be left bare, at the same Time the Queen's Troops shall retire.

XI. That it shall be permitted to the Marshal Count *Neuperg* to withdraw the Magazines, which he has establish'd at the Foot of the Mountains, into *Moravia*, or elsewhere, until the Twenty-sixth of this Instant *October*.

XII. That part of the King of *Prussia's* Army shall take Winter Quarters in *Upper Silesia*, until the latter End of the Month of *April* 1742.

XIII.

XIII. That neither the Principality of *Teschén*, the City of *Troppau*, and all that is beyond the River *Oppau*, nor the high Mountains in *Upper Silesia*, as also the Lordship of *Hennersdorf*, shall be comprehended in these Quarters: And that the Marshal Count *Neuperg* shall leave a Battalion and some *Hussars*, as a Garrison in the said City of *Troppau*.

XIV. That the Troops of his Majesty shall not demand of the Inhabitants of the Country, other than Quarters and Forage.

XV. That the Troops of the King of *Prussia* shall not take any Contributions, or Money, of any of the States of the Queen of *Hungary*.

XVI. That no Person shall be enlisted against his Will, upon any Pretext whatsoever.

XVII. That on the one and the other Part, small Parties shall be sent out to continue the Hostilities *per forma*; and that during the Winter it shall be agreed upon in what Manner to act against next Spring, if the Treaty or General Peace cannot be made before that Time.

XVIII. That these present Articles agreed upon shall be kept as an inviolable Secret, as I, the underwritten Earl *Hyndford*, the Marshal Count *Neuperg*, and Major General *Lentulus*, have promised upon our Word
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of Honour to the King of *Prussia* at the
Desire of his Majesty.

In Truth whereof I have sign'd these pre-
sent Eighteen Articles, and have put my
Seal with my Arms thereunto, at the Re-
quest of his Majesty the King of *Prussia*,
and the said Marshal Count *Neuperg*. At
the Castle of *Little Schnellendorff* this 9th
of *October* 1742.

HYNDFORD. (L.S.)





THE REPLY.



THE Report having been made to the Queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, of the Declaration which the King of *Prussia's* Minister, Count *Dobna*, immediately before his Departure for *Stutgard*, read to those of her Majesty four times over.

Her Majesty could have wished the said Minister might have been prevailed upon to deliver his Declaration in Writing, not only on Account of the Importance and Delicacy of the Affair; and that on such Occasions it is usual, nay, even absolutely necessary, in order to prevent Mistakes; but also, more especially, because such Things are there laid to her Majesty's Charge, as are directly
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contrary to the Purity, Moderation, and Peaceableness of her Intentions; as would very easily be made appear, if what the King of *Prussia* pretends were his real Designs, no Body having them more at Heart than herself. This Count *Dobna* was told immediately, and that his *Prussian* Majesty would do but Justice to her Majesty's Way of thinking, by being thoroughly convinced, that her only Aim is, *the Preservation of the System of the Empire, and of the Liberties and Prerogatives of its Members, and the restoring Tranquillity to all Germany, by a just, safe and lasting Peace.*

But since Count *Dobna* absolutely refus'd giving any part of his Declaration in Writing, as being expressly forbid it by his Court. All that can be done, is, first, to set down what could be recollected of its Contents from his Readings, and then to subjoin what may serve to clear and answer them.

This is the Substance of Count *Dobna*'s Declaration, as near as can be remember'd.

That immediately after the Peace concluded at *Breslaw*, it was declared in the Name of his *Prussian* Majesty, that, altho' he would not meddle with the Differences the Queen had with other Powers, she would deceive herself in thinking that he, as one of the most considerable Electors, would see with Indifference, that the Imperial Digni-

ty should be oppressed, the Constitutions of the Empire alter'd, or any Violence done to its Members. But that neither this, nor other Warnings and Overtures, meerly designed for the good of the House of *Austria* itself, had any Effect ; and that, to the great Dishonour of the whole Electoral College, the lawfully-elected Head of the Empire had been vilified, well-intentioned States of the Empire intimidated or oppress'd, and others stirred up against their Head, or drawn into Confederacies against him. That thereby his *Prussian* Majesty found himself necessitated to enter, with some considerable States of the Empire, into a Treaty of Union, which the Queen could not be ignorant of, since Baron *Palm* had sent the Project of it to Count *Rosemberg* ; but that, there being no hopes of obtaining the End proposed by good Offices alone, his *Prussian* Majesty, as in Duty bound to the Empire and its Head, could not help lending the Emperor a Number of his Troops as Auxiliaries. That with Reluctancy he came to this Extremity, which ought not to be imputed to him, but to the Court of *Vienna* and its Allies alone, and to their rejecting all equitable Means of Accommodation. That his *Prussian* Majesty nevertheless persisted in the unalterable Resolution, faithfully to fulfill all his Engagements with the neighbouring Powers, and to meddle upon no Account with the Contentions

tentions which the Queen has with other Powers, and don't concern the Empire; since he has no other End but to preserve and support the System and Bond of the Empire, the Dignity of of its lawfully-elected Head, the Liberties and Prerogatives of its Members, and to restore Tranquillity in *Germany*, by a just and lasting Peace.

To all which Count *Dobna* was ordered to add: That no Elector or Prince of the Empire, who was a true Patriot, could suffer to see the Head of the Empire not only deprived of his hereditary Dominions, but utterly rooted out of *Germany* by his Troops being driven out of it; a Proceeding not to be matched in the History of the Empire, and which Posterity will scarce give Credit to; from whence universal Danger must ensue to all the Members of the Empire, and to each of them; so that no other Resort would be left to any of them, but that of being last undone. Wherefore his *Prussian* Majesty found himself indispensibly obliged to recur to such Measures as might be most effectual to provide for his own and the publick Safety, and such as the present Juncture of Affairs, and the Dangers inevitably arising from any farther Delay did require; which the Court of *Vien-na* ought to blame themselves for, and themselves alone, as having urged the Empire and its Members beyond all manner of Patience.

It may easily be imagined, how much the Queen was struck with so unfriendly a Declaration, as threatening as utterly groundless; and the rather, since the ready Execution of the Project of Union communicated by Baron *Palm*, could but confirm her Majesty's Surmise of the Private Articles annex'd to that Project being sign'd likewise, tho' equally inconsistent with the System of the Empire, and the Peace of *Breslau*.

There is no need to refute the Imputations thrown out, not only upon the Queen, but upon all her Allies, and by far the greatest Number of the States of the Empire, who are equally solicitous with her Majesty and her Allies for the System and Welfare of the Empire. All that may be said on this Head is already contain'd in the Queen's Declaration, brought to the Dictature of the Empire the 3d of *July*, in her Answer to the King of *France's* Declaration of War, and in her Circular Rescript of the 18th of *July* last.

The Queen's Declaration, dictated the 3d of *July*, is a clear and authentick Proof, 1. That the Precautions she us'd neither were, nor could be meant to injure in the least the Rights and Prerogatives of the Electoral College, or those of any State of the Empire, but meerly to assert and guard her own Rights, according to the plain Tenour of the Golden Bull. 2. That the Protest her

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Majesty founded thereupon did not regard the Result of the Election, but only the Manner of proceeding in it. 3. That her Majesty is very ready to desist from this Protest, as soon as due Satisfaction shall be given her for the past, and sufficient Security for the future. 4. That her Majesty still perseveres in all that she, out of Love of Peace, has proffer'd, both by the said Declaration, and by her Letter of the 11th of *February*, written to the Assembly of the Circle of *Suabia*; and wishes nothing more sincerely, than that the Remonstrances made thereupon to her High Adversary, by the truly well-intention'd Electors and States of the Empire, may at last have the desir'd Effect upon him.

It is notorious to the whole Empire, and to all *Europe*, what happen'd with relation to the Electoral Vote of *Bohemia*, and how her Majesty's Third Ambassador sent to assist at the Election, was treated at *Frankfort*. In such Circumstances, could her Majesty do less than she has done in Vindication of her own undeniable Right? Or shew more Moderation, than by declaring before-hand, as she has done, her Readiness to withdraw her Protestation lodg'd in the Diet?

If the King of *Prussia* would but please to put himself in her Majesty's Place, as in Equity he should, and consider what Resolutions

lutions he should have taken, had the Electoral Vote of *Brandenburg* been dealt with as that of *Bobemia*, it would be impossible for him not to acknowledge the Justice of her Majesty's Conduct in that Respect, instead of inveighing as he does against it; especially after he had so often declared, by his Minister, that he found no Fault at all with the Care her Majesty took to preserve her own Rights and Prerogatives. And if, according to the Declaration read by Count *Dohna*, so much Regard and Attention is shewn for the Preservation of the Liberties and Prerogatives of other States of the Empire, why should the same be refused to the Queen alone, contrary to the first Article of the Treaty of *Breslau*, especially when it is consider'd in how moderate and becoming a manner her Majesty has acted in that respect, in that solemn Declaration of her's, which has been brought to the Dictature of the Empire?

At the Time of the Treaty of *Breslau* this Declaration had not been made yet, but the Protests had already appeared in Print, and were in every Body's Hands, and at the Court of *Prussia* too; and as by that Declaration, which followed the Protests, whatever was thought capable in the said Protests of giving the least Offence, not only in the Opinion of the one Side, but also in the Opinion of the major Part of the Electoral

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College, as well as other States of the Empire, was actually left out, and alter'd, how can the Queen be possibly accused of Disregard for the said Electoral College, or that she gave Occasion to the breaking of the Peace, by those Amendments of the said Protests, which were approv'd of by most of the States of the Empire, when even those Protests, tho' couch'd in much stronger Terms, did not hinder the Conclusion of the said Peace? The greatest Part of the Electoral College can no more be suspected, than the Queen, of neglecting the Prerogatives of the said College, of which her Majesty deems it an Honour to be a Member; and nothing can be alledg'd in this respect against her Majesty, but what must bear with equal Force against all those Electors, Princes, and States of the Empire, who, as well as her Majesty, are anxious about, and careful of the Preservation of the oldest and fundamental Law of the Empire, the Golden Bull, and of the Treaty of Publick Peace, as well as that of *Westphalia*. And how can any one be even suspected of infringing in the least the Constitution of the Empire, who pretends to nothing but what is agreeable to the fundamental Laws thereof? As long as these are attended and referr'd to, as her Majesty constantly does, sure the Constitution of the Empire can never be thought in Danger.

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In the abovemention'd Answer of ours to the *French* Declaration of War, a full and faithful Account has been given of all the Proposals made for a Peace and Reconciliation, that ever came to the Knowledge of the Court of *Vienna*, except that only, which out of a particular Regard for his *Prussian* Majesty, has hitherto been concealed. Count *Dohna*, upon the above Declaration being read to him, was himself obliged to own, that since *November* last he had not receiv'd from his Court any the least Instruction nor Order on this Account; and that he had not spoke one Word about it since that Time. A Copy of the Answer, which was given him concerning both the Reconciliation and the Election also, is here annex'd; and may be referr'd to again with so much the less Difficulty, at it can hardly be believed that, if his *Prussian* Majesty had been rightly inform'd of the true State of the Matter, he would ever have resolv'd to come to such a threatening Declaration as his is, for not agreeing to such Proposals as were made by him; a Declaration, which his own Minister refus'd to give a Copy of, and of which no other Intimation has been given to the Court of *Vienna*. To declare War upon such Pretences, nay, even to come to the Effect, would hardly be credited by Posterity, nor could one find a single Instance of it in His-

History, either that of the Empire, or any other History. It can therefore never be supposed that these are the true Sentiments of his *Prussian* Majesty; and the less, as it is obvious, that by these Means the *Compages Imperii*, [Bond and Ties of the Empire,] far from being preserved, would be entirely destroyed; and instead of re-establishing the Tranquillity of the Empire, it would only increase the Troubles, would throw it into the greatest Dangers of an entire Overthrow; and in short, all the Bonds of human Society be torn asunder.

As to the pretended Proposals of Peace, none can ever be produced but what has been mentioned in the Answer to the *French* Declaration of War; unless indeed they have an Eye to what was insinuated to Lord *Hyndford* last *January* was a twelve Month, and which for the above Reason has hitherto been kept secret; viz. that upon Lord *Hyndford's* declaring in his Master's Name, how ready his *British* Majesty was to contribute to the utmost to the Reconciling of the two Courts of *Vienna* and *Frankfort*, nay even to the Advantage of the latter, as far as could be done without Prejudice to the Queen, and to the Constitution of the Empire; in such a manner however, as to disengage the Emperor from the Court of *France*, and enable him to act in a free and independent manner from that Court. Upon which his

Prussian Majesty reply'd, that some fat Bishoprick, such as *Saltzburg*, ought to be Secularised : *Qu'il faudroit seculariser quelques bons Evêches, comme Salzbourg.*

If hitherto nothing of this has been made publick, it was entirely owing to the above-mentioned great Regard, nor would it have been discovered even now, if the present extream Necessity had not obliged to it. There is no doubt but that her Majesty and the Arch-ducal House would have found their Advantage also in the Execution of such a Scheme, but that her Conscience could not allow her to come into it.

And as it is impossible to reconcile such a Scheme with the Constitution of the Empire, with the just Titles and Prerogatives of the States of it, with the Tranquillity of the same, &c. that on the contrary it plainly and undeniably aimed at the Oppression of innocent States of the Empire, and the Destruction of its whole System. Her Majesty is quite at a Loss about the Meaning of those Imputations contained in the Declaration read by Count *Dohna*, as if it was her that had been guilty of such Violations and Infringements of the great Objects above-mentioned. Whereas it is evident, that if the Queen could have come into that Scheme which was proposed to her, and which she thought inconsistent with the said Objects, the

the threat'ning Declaration that now followed it, would never have been thought of.

As to the Objection drawn from the Case of the *Bavarian* Troops; this has been fully answered beforehand in the circular Rescript Numb. 3. abovementioned, of the 18th of last Month. The Agreement made at *Nieder Schoenfelden*, the two Rescripts made to the particular Diet of the Circle of *Swabia*, the Exhortations and Sollicitations contain'd therein, and after all the Regard paid to those dispersed Troops for so considerable a Time, in not attacking nor troubling them, are all undeniable Proofs of the Sincerity of her Majesty's Sentiments, and of her Disposition towards a solid Reconciliation. But when after this, the said Troops were employed in the Service of *France*, and have been found joined to the *French* as Auxiliaries to them, and upon a Territory which that Crown makes Pretensions to, to the Prejudice of the Empire, and which in Reality they endeavoured to maintain against the Empire; considering all these Circumstances, it is quite inconceivable what can be meant by what Count *Dobna* has been obliged to add afterwards to the Declaration. But least of all is it possible to reconcile with all these undeniable Circumstances, the positive Declaration of his *Prussian* Majesty, that his Majesty was resolved not to meddle with, nor interfere in any Difference which the Queen

may have with other Powers, and that he would faithfully fulfill all his Engagements with the Queen, against other neighbouring Powers.

The Empire, at present, is no longer the Seat of War; and if her Majesty endeavours to join again to it some Countries that were torn from it, sure it cannot be said under no Pretence whatever, that it is a Thing contrary to the Honour, Dignity, Constitution, Safety, and Tranquillity of it.

And, as the Queen has often declared, and most solemnly repeats it again, that she does not desire to aggrandize her Dominions, but only to get a reasonable Indemnification and Security for the future; those very Endeavours of her Majesty just now mentioned, tended at once to procure the wish'd-for Reconciliation, and might still procure it, if they are not obstructed and a Stop put to, by the putting in Execution such a threatening Declaration.

All and every Country belonging to the Empire, had actually enjoyed a perfect Tranquillity, was it not for the *Prussian* great Preparations of War, and the Motions of their Troops. The Difficulty concerning the Election is removed of itself, since her Majesty's Declaration has been brought to the Dictature of the Empire, as soon as her Majesty's Rights founded in the Golden Bull

are preserved and secur'd. And except in the case of a necessary Self-defence against declared Enemies, no one State, even the least of the Empire, has received the least Harm on our Side, her Majesty the Queen not being used to offer Violence to any Body. And as to the Article of Reconciliation, all that could possibly be said on this Score, without putting aside the necessary Caution with respect to Enemies, nor the Fidelity due to Allies, is abundantly contained in the Answer to the *French Declaration of War*.

His *Prussian* Majesty was not unacquainted before, nor after the Treaty of *Breslau*, made under the Mediation and Guaranty of *Great Britain*, with her Majesty's Desire of being indemnified for the great Sacrifice she made by it, and of having Security for the future.

And both the Moderation and Equity of such a Demand cannot be called in Question, but by those alone who will put themselves above the first and fundamental Rules both of the Law of Nature and Nations, as well as those of the Empire in particular. It is from the Justice of these Demands, and their being acknowledged as such by the Court of *Prussia*, that the abovementioned Proposals, made to Lord *Hyndford*, were derived; and which according to the Declaration read by Count *Dobna* tended so much to the Advantage of the Arch-

Archducal House, but which the Queen could never accept of, as they tended to the Prejudice of an innocent third State, and of other * less powerful Protestant States of the Empire.

And now the World may judge which of the two it is that may be taxed with overlooking the fundamental Laws of the Empire, its internal Tranquillity and Welfare, the just Privileges and Prerogatives of other States, their fellow Members of it, and lastly the Welfare of *Europe* in general, so closely united with the abovemention'd great Objects: Who it is that may be taxed with all these Imputations, either he that rejects such Proposals as those just mentioned, or he that thinks of forcing them upon the other. As therefore it was impossible to come into such Schemes to make up matters, there still remained the Difficulty, How and by what other Method the abovemention'd two Points of Indemnification and Security could be obtained, without Prejudice to a third and unconcerned State.

To this end it was, and not out of Hatred against the Court of *France*, or an irreconcilable Temper, which the Queen is a stranger to, and is ready to shew it as soon

* *Viz.* Some free Imperial Towns that were to go along with the secularized Bishopricks, to encrease the *Bavarian* Dominions.

as on their part they'll shew a sincere Inclination to be reconcil'd to her, that from the side of her Majesty it was propos'd, that the Emperor shou'd join with her against the Crown of *France*, and in this manner concurr in making out what on both sides wou'd answer their purpose. Count *Seckendorff*, at the Conference of *Nieder Schoenfeld* has in his Master's Name given good hopes for such a Union, of which the Journal of this Conference is an undeniable proof, and upon this very Assurance it was, that were founded the Conditions stipulated for the Garrison of *Branau*, and those relating to the *Bavarian* Troops: but Experience has shewn but too well how little the Effects agreed with their Words. Since therefore it was impossible to obtain the Elector of *Bavaria's* Concurrence in a thing so conducive both to his own Advantage and that of the Empire, it was thought proper in the next place to endeavour, with the assistance of the true and well-intentioned Patriots among the Electors and Princes of the Empire, to prevail with him at least not to obstruct the Queen's Undertakings against *France*; so much the less as, in case of success, it wou'd facilitate the means to make up the Breach between the two Illustrious *German* Houses, so closely united by the ties of Blood, and to their reciprocal Satisfaction too; the Over-

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tures made on this account by the Circle of *Swabia* in particular have been Publish'd long ago. But neither cou'd this Proposal find any access at the Court of *Francfort*, nor another that was made of a certain Exchange, which tho' very advantageous to the Electoral House of *Bavaria*, wou'd have deprived the Archducal House of all Indemnification, with no other advantage but a little more Security for the future to itself, as well as the internal Tranquillity of the Empire; in lieu whereof, they persisted in making such Proposals, whereby neither the Archducal House, nor the Welfare of the Empire, nor the Liberty of all *Europe*, cou'd find any Security: since upon the breaking out of any Troubles in the East, they cou'd not hinder the House of *Bourbon* to oppress the Archducal House, the Empire, and the Liberty of *Europe*, and so to compleat what for the present they have in some measure been disappointed in.

So that all these means having prov'd fruitless, nothing remain'd towards the obtaining the so-much-desired Reconciliation of her Majesty with the Court of *Francfort*, than to try to recover, without its Concurrence, the *Avulsa Imperii*, which had been torn from the Empire, and thereby, with obtaining the said Reconciliation, to support the Dignity of the Empire, to obtain

tain Security for the future, to restore both the in and outward Tranquillity of it, together with the Welfare and Liberty of many States, who are actually oppress'd under a Foreign Yoke. But on the other side nothing was done to contribute towards it, nay on the contrary they did their utmost to oppose so salutary a Measure; with this view the *Bavarian* Troops joined those of *France*, and the very Place where they shou'd have hinder'd the Passage of the *Rhine*, is pretended and maintained by the Court of *France*, so closely united to that of *Francfort*, not to belong to the Empire, but to be under their own Jurisdiction. But when notwithstanding the Passage of the *Rhine* had its success, it is known to all the Empire, that, in conjunction with the *French*, they hasten'd to *Cron Weissenburg*, to no other end but to prevent *Alsatia's* coming again into the Hands of the *Germans*. To that very end it was, that so much *German* Blood was spilt there, and that the *German* Troops, as *French* Auxiliaries, were by them every where put foremost, in order to save their own. And now let all the Impartial World be judge, whether this is to drive the *Bavarian* Troops out of the *German* Territory, or utterly to root out of it the Head of the Empire; and of which of the two Parties it may be said with

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Truth and Justice, that no instance of such a Conduct was ever to be met with in the History of the Empire, and that it will hardly be credited by Posterity. Notwithstanding all this, her Majesty still persevered in her sincerest Desire of a Reconciliation, and has made her utmost Efforts to procure the Means towards it, even against the Will of the opposite Party, and would no doubt succeed in it, after the effectual Support given her since by her Allies, if his *Prussian* Majesty could still be perswaded, agreeably to the strongest Assurances he had given her, faithfully to comply with what is so clearly express'd and stipulated in the first Article of the Treaty of *Breslau*, concluded under the Mediation and Guarantie of *Great Britain*, viz. Not to commit, nor suffer that any one else shou'd commit any Hostility, secretly or openly, either by himself or by any other.

N. B. Not to lend any Succours, neither to the Enemies of the Queen under what Pretence soever; not to make any Alliance with them contrary to this Treaty; to keep up for ever an indissoluble Friendship with her; to endeavour reciprocally to maintain the Honour, Advantage and Safety of each other: In short, to obviate as much

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as possible, the sole Force of Arms excepted, the Damages of which the Queen might be threatened by any other Power.

Such a Compliance of the King of *Prussia* is a thing so much the more still to be hoped for, as not only Faith and Honesty undeniably require it, but also in consideration of what the intercepted Letters of *Villarias* plainly discover, how far the unbounded Views of the House of *Bourbon* extend, and how much the Treaty of Union may be abused to encompass their End. If the View and Design of his *Prussian* Majesty, as the Declaration read by Count *Dohna* assures, is no other than a speedy Reestablishment of the Tranquillity of the Empire, the Support of the Imperial Dignity, of the Constitution of the Empire, of the Dignity of the Electoral College, and of the old and just Liberties and Prerogatives of the other States ; all that is to be done to procure this End, is only not to obstruct from the side of *Prussia* the Measures of her *Hungarian* Majesty, towards encompassing these great Objects, which no body has more at Heart than herself. In that case no body will offer to disturb the Tranquillity of the Empire, the Reconciliation of both the Illustrious, and by the Ties of Blood so-often-united Houses, will follow of course, and with-

out Injury to the Right of a third Person ; and the Difficulty about the Election will be removed at once to the Satisfaction of both Parties, and all this, by keeping close both sides to the clear Rule and Prescript of the Golden Bull.

The bare Exposition of the Facts here alledged are a sufficient Proof of it. And her Majesty the Queen repeats and confirms again in the strongest manner, all that has been declared hitherto in her Name, as well as what is so fully express'd in the Answer to the *French* Declaration of War, concerning her peaceable Disposition, and her earnest Desires towards a solid and lasting Reconciliation.

There is still room left for easily preventing the Mischief ; but if against Expectation, and against all the above Considerations, the Queen's Enemies shou'd still be bent upon the oppressing of her and her Arch-ducal House, her Majesty will not be discouraged. The Arm of the Almighty is not shortned ; and the most hidden Counsels, tho' never so carefully conceal'd, and all the Designs never so much denied to the World, are not hidden to his all-knowing Providence. But let the Issue be as it will, her Confidence and Trust in God, and the Justice of her Cause can never be less'n'd by the Event.

APPENDIX

*Separate Article of the Treaty of Union of
Francfort.*

FOrasmuch as the Backwardness which has hitherto appeared in the Court of *Vienna* and her Allies towards the Re-establishment of the Repose and Tranquillity of the Empire, leaves but too good Reason to fear, that very far from consenting to amicable Terms, according to the Intent of the Treaty concluded between, &c. she will reject or entirely elude the Effect which might be expected from them; it will be indispensably necessary to have Recourse to stronger and more effectual Methods: His Majesty the King of *Prussia*, always animated with a desire of co-operating towards the Pacification of *Germany*, after mature Reflections, is of Opinion, that a shorter and more decisive Expedient to that End cannot be made use of, than for him to promise and engage, as by the present separate Article he promises and engages, to take upon himself to make the Expedition towards the conquering all *Bohemia*, and to put his Imperial Majesty in Possession of that Crown, and to guaranty it to him, for Himself, his Heirs and Successors forever: His Imperial Majesty, touch'd with the most lively Gratitude, does upon that Condition, for himself, his Heirs and Successors,

Successors, from this Time, give up to his
Prussian Majesty, irrevocably and for ever, in
 the strongest and most authentick Manner,
 the Right which he has to the Circles,
 Lordships, and Towns herein after named,
 to wit, The Town and all the Circle of
Königsgratz in its whole Extent. More-
 over his Imperial Majesty gives up to his
 Majesty the King of *Prussia*, the Circles of
Bunzlau and *Leitmeritz*, in such Man-
 ner, that all the Country situated between
 the Frontiers of *Silesia* and River *Elbe*, and
 from the Town and Circle of *Königsgratz*
 to the Confines of *Saxony*, shall belong to
 his Majesty the King of *Prussia*, in such
 Manner that the Course of the *Elbe* shall
 be the Barrier of the two States ; thus the
 Country which is situate on the other Side
 that River within *Bohemia*, shall remain
 to his Imperial Majesty, although it should
 be appendant to the Circles ceded to his
Prussian Majesty, excepting the Lordship
 and Town of *Parturwitz*, and of the Town
 of *Collin*, which his Imperial Majesty does
 from this Time give up to the King of
Prussia, his Heirs and Successors for ever.
 His Imperial Majesty, upon the said a-
 bove-mention'd Conditions, engages himself
 from the present Time, to guaranty to his
 Majesty the King of *Prussia*, his Heirs
 and Successors for ever, all the Countries
 which he has given up to the said King
 of

of *Prussia*, or does give up by Virtue of this present Article; provided always that *Bohemia*, upon the Foot that it is to remain to his Imperial Majesty, shall not be ever liable to be farther dismembered in any Manner whatever. Moreover, his Imperial Majesty, upon the said above-mentioned Condition, gives up to his *Prussian* Majesty, irrevocably and for ever, and to his Heirs and Successors, in the strongest, most solemn, and most authentick manner, the Right which belongs to him to *Upper Silesia*. He besides engages to guaranty the same to him, his Heirs and Successors for ever, as soon as his *Prussian* Majesty shall have conquered the same, and have taken Possession of it. In like Manner, his *Prussian* Majesty promises to guaranty to his Imperial Majesty, his Heirs and Successors for ever, *Upper Austria*, as soon as his Imperial Majesty shall have conquered the same, and taken Possession of it, &c.

Pro Memoria.

About the Middle of *September* last, Count *Dobna*, the King of *Prussia*'s Ambassador, informed Count *Uthfeld*, Chancellor of the Court to the Queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, by Word of Mouth, that Baron *Haslang*, when he delivered to Lord *Carte-
ret* the Elector of *Bavaria*'s Ultimatum, acquainted him at the same Time, that his
Court

Court desired that Count *Finckenstein*, the *Prussian* Minister, might be admitted to the Conferences that were to be held on account of the Reconciliation with her Majesty. That whereas his *Prussian* Majesty, as a common Friend, was desirous to promote the said Reconciliation, and, since the Peace concluded at *Breslau*, had behaved so, that he had not given the least Occasion to be suspected of any partial Inclinations, his Majesty therefore made no doubt, but that conformably to the Desire of the Court of *Frankfort*, the necessary Orders for it would be sent from hence to Baron *Wafner*.

It is easy to judge how little such a Proposition was expected, as the Court of *Vien-na* had not the least Knowledge either of *Hasslang's Ultimatum*, and what was pretended to have been added to it, or of any Conferences that were to be held.

There had indeed several Reports been current within the Empire and Abroad, mostly to her Majesty's Disadvantage, concerning a Negotiation of his most Serene Highness Prince *William of Hesse Cassel*; but they seemed to deserve so much the less Credit, as nothing had been lately communicated to her Majesty concerning such a Negotiation, except on one Hand the Propositions of the Month of *July*, together with the Answer given thereupon by Lord *Carteret*, dated on the 7th of the same Month;

Month; and on the other Hand, the said Lord's Letter of the 3d of *August*. Nay, even when Baron *Wafner* expressed some Uneasiness about the Report of a Negotiation's being still carried on, without his being a Party to it; the aforesaid *English* Minister thereupon gave him the strongest Assurances, *That* (according to the Expressions of Baron *Wafner's* Report) *there neither was any thing negotiating, nor ever would be negotiated, without communicating it to her Majesty.*

These very Assurances were afterwards reiterated, when the said Baron *Wafner* shewed new Uneasiness at Baron *Hafslang's* Negotiations, which he had heard of Abroad with this Addition, *That the Proposals for Peace made by the latter had been looked upon as insufficient.*

This, and no more could be learn'd from Baron *Wafner's* Report of the 14th of *September*, which came in soon after Count *Dohna's* Proposition; consequently, the Court of *Vienna* did not so much as know wherein the Proposals for Peace made by Baron *Hafslang* consisted. It being her Majesty's Custom to proceed with the greatest Truth and good Faith towards every one in general, and, on the other Hand, she being firmly resolved to shew on all Occasions a most distinguished Attention for his *Prussian* Majesty; her Majesty therefore could not avoid

informing Count *Dobna* of the true State of the Affair, as abovesaid, and assuring him in the strongest Manner, upon her sacred Word, that no more had been communicated to her than what is above set forth, and consequently, that neither *Hafslang's Proposals for Peace*, nor, his *Ultimatum*, nor any *Conferences* were known to her; however, that Baron *Wagner* should be written to about them, as was done accordingly without delay.

It is therefore submitted to every one's impartial Judgment, whether, in these Circumstances, it was possible for the Court of *Vienna* to do otherwise than was thus done.

Yet her Majesty did not stop here, but in order to give still stronger Proofs of the great Value she has for his *Prussian* Majesty's Friendship, Count *Dobna* was in the mean time acquainted with the Apprehensions of this Court, which the Event has but too well justified, viz. that the Court of *Frankfort* sought nothing else, but by making contradictory Insinuations, sometimes to one Party and sometimes to the other, to disturb the good Intelligence so happily restored: That the known Overtures of *Hazel* were made in the Name, not only of the Crown of *France*, but also of the Court of *Frankfort*, as the Proposals themselves plainly shew, and had palpably no other View than that just now mentioned. But when these miscarried,

carried, by reason of her Majesty's unalterable Faith in fulfilling Engagements once entered into, it was suggested to the *Prussian* Minister, as if certain Propositions for Peace, the Particulars unknown, had been made to the Court of *Vienna*, and that Things were come to the Point of entering into formal Conferences about them ; whilst, on the Part of the Court of *Frankfort*, all that ever might have been negotiated or transacted, was carefully concealed from the Court of *Vienna* and its Ministers ; though it is easily to be conceived, that if there had truly been a Desire for a Reconciliation, it would have been absolutely necessary, not to conceal such a good Disposition, and what related to it, from the principal Party concerned in it : That it is impossible to reconcile *Hazel's* Overtures with the Desire that is expressed about Count *Finckenstein's* Concurrence. Now, in the same Manner as the Enemies of the most Serene House of *Austria* miscarried in their Attempts of setting the Queen against the King of *Prussia*, and are not able to charge her Majesty with any the least Thing upon that Head ; so it was hoped, nay, even entirely depended upon on her Side, that their other quite contradictory Attempt would not make the least Impression upon his *Prussian* Majesty, in derogation to the most binding Promise contained in the first Article of the Treaty of

Breslaw; but that on the contrary, the good Intentions of each Court towards the other would be acknowledged at *Berlin* as well as at *Vienna*.

Not only Count *Dohna* was spoken to in these Terms, but also Marquis *Botta* was ordered, by an Express on the 22d of September, to explain himself in the same Manner at *Berlin*. But as the latter at the very Time the Courier arrived found himself incapacitated to execute his Orders, he had no other Way left, than to inform Lord *Hyndford* of every particular.

This being undeniably the Process of the whole Affair, his *Prussian* Majesty, according to his innate Penetration and Equanimity, will easily judge how grievously her Majesty must have been afflicted at what the said Count *Dohna* declared here some Days ago in the most vehement Manner, and with the severest Menaces:

Namely, instead of acknowledging her Majesty's Sincerity, which appears clearly in the abovesaid Answer, and without paying any Regard to what was mentioned of her absolute Ignorance of *Hasslang's* Proposals for Peace, *Hazel's* Overtures were to be looked upon as *problematical*, the Testimony of the Elector of *Mentz* as *suspect*; on the contrary, it was to be laid down for certain, that the Court of *Frankfort* knew nothing of the said Overtures: From whence
this

this farther Inference was to be drawn, that Count *Ublfeld* designedly endeavoured to confound *Hafslang's* Proposals for Peace with *Hazel's* Overtures; whereas even the *Eng-lish* Court itself could not but witness, that the Court of *Frankfort* had not had the least Share in the said Overtures; and his *Prussian* Majesty would never recede from the positive and most solemn Assurances given him by *England*, that no Step should be taken in the Pacification without his Concurrence, and know how to take the necessary measures to this End; at the same Time ordering Count *Dohna*, on Pain of his highest Displeasure, firmly and roundly to declare the same here. This was nearly the Tenour of Count *Dohna's* last Proposition.

It was very much wished to have the same in Writing; but as Count *Dohna* was not instructed to give it so, all that can be done in order to prevent as much as possible all Mistakes, was to state it, as it could be recollected, but on our Side to give in Writing the Reply that was made to it.

Concerning this Reply we think it to be unnecessary, by Reason of the aforesaid subsequent Declaration, to add any Thing to what has been already said, towards the full Proof of our Sincerity and Attention.

The Affair sufficiently speaks of itself, and there needs no farther Argument to shew, that it is impossible in any Case, much less

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in one of so great Consequence, to explain one's self concerning such Circumstances as are wholly unknown. The two Orders given to Count *Dobna* may sound as they will, yet they are grounded on a Supposition of the direct contrary; forasmuch as it cannot be his *Prussian* Majesty's Intention to proceed to unfriendly Menaces against the Court of *Vienna* for this Reason only, because she is entirely ignorant of what she was supposed to have known long before, and even from the Beginning.

It might therefore in all Reason be sufficient to repeat this Assurance, that the Court of *Vienna* has absolutely as yet no Knowledge of all the Circumstances, which have been both Times referred to; on the contrary, that she has but too many Proofs in Hand, by which it evidently appears that the Court at *Francfort* has no serious Design to be reconciled in such a manner, as to give any Hopes to the Queen of obtaining a sufficient Security for the future, nor even of the least Indemnification, although Means might very well be found out to effectuate the desired Reconciliation, upon that Footing, and even in such a Way, that it might at the same Time contribute to the farther strengthening of the fundamental Constitution of the Empire, and its internal and external Tranquillity and Welfare.

But

- But as her Majesty upon this Occasion, as well as in all others, takes true Delight in setting forth whatever may contribute to the better Explanation of Affairs; she has thought proper to insert in this Answer some farther Considerations.

- And first of all, Count *Uhlfeld* could never intend to confound the Proposals of *Hafslang*, which were unknown to him, with the Overtures actually made by *Hazel*.

Secondly, It is certain that the latter Overtures were not only made in the Name of the Crown of *France*, but also in the Name and with the Knowledge of the Court of *Francfort*. In *France* no Body could make such Proposals of his own Head without Danger of the *Bastille*.

Thirdly, The Court at *Francfort* would have had much greater Reason to insist upon the Punishment of *Hazel*, than upon the Disgrace of *Broglie*, if the Proposals had been made by him in his own Name, without the Knowledge of the said Court.

Fourthly, The Court at *Vienna* must pass over in Silence the rest, which relates to this Matter, to avoid even the least Suspicion of her having any particular Design.

It is therefore sufficient that she has observed such a Conduct, that neither any Want of Regard for his *Prussian* Majesty, nor

nor having dealt unfairly with her Enemies, can be charged upon her, even at a Time when the most unlawful Means were employed by the latter towards the total Ruin of the most Serene Archducal House. Fifthly and lastly, It is indeed not impossible, that in those Circumstances a patched-up Reconciliation might have been for the Purpose of the Court at *Frankfort*, which would have paved a Way, or rather kept it open, for exerting on the first Appearance of a favourable Opportunity, those Designs against her Majesty and her Archducal House, in which the said Court has hitherto been disappointed. But how averse that Court was at the same Time from any Reconciliation grounded on the Safety and Honour of both Parties, on the inward Tranquillity and Welfare of the Empire, together with the Balance of *Europe*, is plain and evident, by comparing the Conduct of one with the other.

Notwithstanding the immense Damage done to her Majesty by the Elector of *Bavaria*, and that the said Elector has not wanted, nor according to a great many convincing Proofs, does yet want Will, to bring about the entire Destruction of her Majesty and her most Serene Archducal House; yet on her Side the sincerest Desire

fire for a Reconciliation has always been shewn, and in order to give full Proof of it, it has been often declared by Writings from hence, in successful as well as dangerous Conjunctions, that her Adversary might at least be assured of the Possession of as many Dominions, and as great Revenues as he had before this unjust War, if he would entirely separate himself from the Crown of *France*, and sincerely and effectually employ his Endeavours towards the future Security of the internal and external Tranquillity of the Empire.

In the like Manner her Majesty has declared, that she would even desist from her Opposition, grounded upon the Golden Bull, against the Election made at *Frankfort*, from which she was excluded, in case a just and equitable Satisfaction was given her on account of this unjust Exclusion of her Vote, and her most valuable Right was sufficiently secured for the future.

One need therefore only put one's self in the Queen's Place, and consider what would have been done if the Circumstances, which befell her, had happened to any one even of the least States of the Empire; and it will be impossible to avoid seeing, that neither Haughtiness nor Obstinacy, but on the contrary, abundance of the greatest Moderation, and the most

pacifick Disposition, undeniably appears in to fair a Declaration.

Her Majesty, even in the most fortunate Conjunctions, has abode by the same Declarations which were made in the most unfortunate; and in order to open the Eyes of the Court at *Francfort* upon its true Interest, she was not wanting to communicate to the same the Extract of *Belleisle's* Letter, of which the Copy is annexed, and to order the Original of it to be shewn to Baron *Erthal*.

The Queen did not stop here, but when it was in her Power to seize on all the Elector of *Bavaria's* Records, as also the valuable Furniture at *Ingolstat*, Baron *Bernclau*, by her Majesty's Orders, acquainted Count *Seckendorf*, That it was far from her way of thinking, to deprive her Adversary of those Things, or prejudice him in such a manner; that she sincerely and earnestly wished for a Reconciliation, if it could but be brought about in a way that her Majesty might find thereby an equitable Indemnisation and future Security. To procure which, several Means and Ways might yet be found, if the Court at *Francfort* was but as well intentioned towards the most Serene Arch-ducal House, as the Queen was ready to bury all that was past in an entire Oblivion.

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It is to be hoped, that no Fault can be found with this Declaration : It is grounded on so magnanimous a Disposition, that the most Serene Brothers of the Queen's Adversary, as well as his most Serene Highness Prince *William of Hesse Cassel*, have themselves acknowledg'd the Merit of it, as appears more at large by the Extract annex'd of a Relation from Count *Cobentzel*. But whether her Majesty can promise herself the like Magnanimity from her Enemies upon such Occasions, must be judg'd from the Facts known to the Empire and the whole World.

At least it appears plainly, by comparing the Conduct observed on this Side with that of the Court at *Francfort*, that the latter, as is already said, never seriously intended, nor yet intends, to yield to a solid Reconciliation, such as is above-mention'd.

Most of this has been before observed, and the Court at *Vienna* knows of no other pacifick Disposition on the other Side than that which was constantly cried up, though consisting in Words only, except that some Time ago a Plan of Pacification of *Hasslang's* appear'd at *London*, which was afterwards revoked ; and that an Overture resembling that, was made here by Baron *Erthal*, with this only Difference, that he was intrusted with nothing concerning the Notions of Secularization, for Reasons which

may easily be comprehended ; tho', as the Augmentation or *Arrondissement* of the *Bavarian* Dominions, could not be made out otherwise, than either by diminishing the *Austrian* Hereditary Dominions, or oppressing some of the other States of the Empire, this Overture at the End amounted to the same Thing with the abovesaid Plan ; the Secularization of some Ecclesiastical Foundations, and the Reduction of several of the immediate Cities of the Empire, being every now and then hinted at.

In short, the Court at *Vienna* knows of no other Proposals of Peace, but such as are infinitely prejudicial to herself, or to a third innocent State, which would of course infallibly open a Door to the total Subversion of the fundamental Constitution of the Empire.

Yet the Court of *Vienna* was not tired of constantly reiterating her peaceable Offers, in the most convenient and amicable Manner ; and as yet she perseveres in it, tho' the Court of *Francfort* still continues to spread about Numbers of Papers, filled with the coarsest Invectives, both within the Empire and Abroad, and spares no Endeavours to do the most Serene Archducal House all possible Prejudice, not only for her own unjust Advantages, but also for that of Foreign Powers.

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The newly-contrived Partition of the *Italian* Dominions may serve for an undeniable Proof of this. The Court at *Francfort* not only gave its Consent to it, but also promised to promote it as much as possible. An offensive Alliance would have been already concluded by that Court with *France*, *Spain* and *Sardinia*, if the latter would have come into Designs so prejudicial to the Publick. This having happen'd in Part since the latter Negotiations of *Hafslang*, which were so much cried up, is a new Proof of the Sincerity of the Court at *Francfort*, at a Time when Count *Finckenstein* was desir'd to concur in the Conferences of Peace. Besides, this Event leaves no Room to doubt of that Court's Disposition towards the two Maritime Powers, as it cannot be question'd but that the said new Division would have turn'd to the greatest Detriment of the Trade of both those Nations. All these Considerations mention'd above, as well as the Experience so severely felt by her Majesty, may fully convince his *Prussian* Majesty, that even supposing the Point of *Indemnification* should be entirely set aside, which however cannot be in Equity demanded of her Majesty, yet the most binding Treaties, Guaranties, and Oaths alone, will not be sufficient to secure the general Tranquillity and Welfare, especially as all Renunciations have been at divers Times previously declared to be

be null and void, and that without the least Circumlocution in the Name of the Court of *Francfort*, and particularly in the marginal Remarks to the second Article of *Hasslang's* Plan of Pacification, if those Renunciations should be made without obtaining a proportionable Equivalent for the pretended Claim to the *Austrian* Succession. This Subterfuge therefore could never be wanting to the Electoral House of *Bavaria*, no more than the studied Pretext alledg'd by *France* of the pretended Rights of a Third, imaginarily excepted by a mental Reservation from the Execution of her Guaranty; consequently, it is absolutely requisite to obtain the End aim'd at by more effectual Means, as is very practicable. To resume all that is above, it is undeniable, that as for the Reconciliation of the Courts of *Vienna* and *Francfort*, the Blame of the Delay is only to be imputed to the latter, and not to the former; and as on this Side, whatever the Treaties of *Breslau* and *Berlin* may imply, has been fulfilled in the most faithful Manner, and shall be so for the future, the Queen thinks herself entirely assured of a full Return, especially in what the first Article expresses in so binding a Manner; and will make no Doubt but that, as has been already desir'd, all the *Prussian* Ministers at foreign Courts will be directed to observe it exactly. In Exchange, her Majesty will never be
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in the least wanting in a distinguish'd Attention towards his *Prussian* Majesty.

Extract of a LETTER from Marshal Belleisle to M. Amelot, from Prague, Sept. 4, 1742.

ALL these Circumstances join'd to those which I have already acquainted you with by my Letter of the First, have oblig'd me to communicate to him M. *Konigsegg's* Letter, and to ask his Advice upon the Measures I should take. I acquainted him with your two Letters of the 11th and the 14th, by which you explain to me very clearly the Orders of the King, which are, at all Events, to bring back the Army from *Bohemia*, and even that upon the *Danube*, safe, and sound, and honourably into *France*. You even add, in your Second, of the 14th, a very essential Point, which had stopp'd me quite short, which is, that of the Evacuation of *Bavaria* by the *Austrians*, which I should absolutely have required, and from which you order me very expressly to desist, if after having used all my Endeavours, I cannot obtain the Return of the King's Troops without that hard Condition. The King, you say, has only in View, and gives it the Preference to every Thing, to bring back his Army from *Germany*, and to have them entirely in *France*.

Extract

*Extract of the Relation of Count Cobentzel,
dated Bruhl, Sept. 27, 1743.*

PRINCE *William* left this Place Yesterday early. During his Stay here, he expressed his Desire, in my Presence, of seeing Peace re-establish'd between your Majesty and the Elector of *Bavaria*, which was all he said of Affairs. Upon which I took Occasion to read that Part of your Majesty's Rescript to me, of the 14th of this Month, which related to your Majesty's most gracious Orders to Baron *Bernclau* about the Concerns of the Elector of *Bavaria*, before the Elector of *Cologne*, Prince *William*, and Duke *Theodore*, which was commended by all Three, but particularly by Prince *William*, who added, That it was not possible to act with more Magnanimity.

Second *Pro Memoria*.

As her Majesty cannot conceive what is meant by what Count *Dohna* has now twice proposed here, concerning her Reconciliation with the Court of *Francfort*; neither can her Majesty understand what the said Court has since mention'd with much greater Vehemence, and intermixing harder Threatenings upon the Point of the late entering upon

upon the Dictature, both her Answers to *La Noue's* Declaration, and her Protests.

Notwithstanding it was formerly frequently acknowledg'd to be just and equitable, that, for the inviolate Preservation of the inestimable Rights of her Majesty, she should protest against the past, and demand Security for the future; yet, when no more was done in her Majesty's Name than what is just mention'd, and the Instruments publish'd in Print for this End, before the Treaty of *Breslau*, were already known all over the Empire; yet, upon the meer entering them upon the Dictature, such a Clamour was raised, as if she had intended to invade the Rights of the Electoral College, to overturn the Liberty of the Empire, to annihilate its fundamental Constitution, and to exceed all Bounds of Moderation and Decency. But what is most incomprehensible, is, that the direct contrary of what Count *Dobna* was pleased to make such an Outcry about, is testified in plain Words; for there it is said:

‘ That her Majesty once more repeats
 ‘ the Declarations made all along, and
 ‘ this as plainly and clearly as can be done:
 ‘ That the justest Self-Defence to which
 ‘ she has been compelled, and whatever may
 ‘ be derived from the same, as well accord-
 ‘ ing to the fundamental Laws of the Em-
 ‘ pire, as to the most undeniable Rules of

' the Law of Nature and Nations, is
 ' by no means grounded upon impugn-
 ' ing the assumed Character of the su-
 ' pream Head of the Empire, but solely
 ' and singly upon the Defence of her own
 ' hereditary Dominions, invaded in a hostile
 ' Manner ; as also upon the maintaining of
 ' her inestimable Rights, so grievously pre-
 ' judiced, contrary to the Golden Bull, the
 ' Law of the publick Peace, and the Trea-
 ' ty of *Westphalia*, besides numberless Trea-
 ' ties, Guaranties and Oaths.' Whoever ab-
 ' solutely grounds himself upon the fundamen-
 ' tal Laws of the Empire, cannot be thought
 ' to intend to infringe its Constitution ; and
 ' whoever is only concerned about the main-
 ' taining of his own indisputable Rights, can
 ' never be suspected to aim at violating the
 ' Rights of another. On the contrary, it is
 ' plain and obvious, that the Liberty of the
 ' *German* Empire has nothing to apprehend
 ' from Troops that fight for it, but from those
 ' numerous Foreign Armies, which have been
 ' introduced in order to oppress a faithful Fel-
 ' low-State, and in Opposition to a most bind-
 ' ing Resolution of the Empire, which was
 ' taken with the Assent of the Electoral Vote
 ' of *Brandenbourg* ; and that if her Majesty
 ' could be deprived of her Votes, at the E-
 ' lection, and upon other Occasions, as is now
 ' intended, no State of the Empire, how power-
 ' ful soever, can any longer find Security in the
 ' funda-

fundamental Laws and Constitution of that Body ; and it is hoped, that not only her Majesty, but every true *German* Patriot, and above all, the King of *Prussia*, according to his superior Penetration and Equanimity, will acknowledge this without our farther enlarging upon it. The Court of *Vienna* did certainly never insult any one ; on the contrary, she has been compelled to all that Self-defence demands. It is notorious to the Empire, and to all the World, in what Manner her third Ambassador for the Election was treated ; how her Deputies to the Dyet were even refused Passports; and how, in the Writings of the other Party, all Bounds of Decency were broken through. In all these Circumstances, the Court of *Vienna* contented herself with preserving her Rights by a Protest, both against the Prejudice already done, and for the future. The Queen is engaged in Friendship and Alliance with those who acknowledge her Adversary as the lawful Head of the Empire : She even is ready to desist from her Opposition, founded upon the most ancient fundamental Law of the Empire the Golden Bull, as soon as she receives equitable Satisfaction for what is past, and sufficient Security for the Time to come. Discretion, Moderation, and that Decency which is always to be kept up between warring Powers, has all along been her Rule, and will be so for the future ; whereas no of-
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offensive Expression can be thought of, which is not to be met with, in great Abundance, in the Writings of the opposite Side. These Circumstances being undeniable, how cou'd her Majesty ever conceive, that she was to expect such Reproaches and such Insults as abovementioned?

But her Majesty, in the mean time, thinks herself entirely assured, that his Prussian Majesty will without Difficulty discern the Error which the Court of *Francfort* infidiously thought to lead him into, and persevere in those Expressions towards the Queen, which formerly were often seen with Satisfaction, in the Reports of the Marquis *de Botta*.

FINIS



